The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864. Vol. 37: No. 28.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.00 if paid within six months, $2.50 if not paid within six months.

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less	$1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months	30

	3 Months,	6 Months,	1 Year.
One Square	$3 50	$4 75	$8 00
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Three squares	6 00	9 00	15 00
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One Column	20 00	35 00	65 00

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One square is the SPACE occupied by ten lines of minion. Fractions of a square under five lines count as a half square, and all over five lines a full square. Advertisements charged to persons handing them in.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

Bedford, Pa.,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.

apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I. N. BOWSER,

DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*

Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

C. N. HICKOK

DENTIST.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST

Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

April 29th, 1864.—ft.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,

(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splendid Livery Stable attached. [apr.'64.

PROCLAMATION

FOR A

SPECIAL ELECTION,

TO BE HELD ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Governor of the said Commonwealth.

To JOHN ALDSTADT, ESQ., *Sheriff of the County of Bedford—Sends Greeting:*

WHEREAS A joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, which are as follows, viz:

And Whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of said Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe: such submission to be in such manner and form, that the people may vote for or against each amendment separate and distinctly:

And Whereas, By an act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, it is provided, "that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every Sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county: *Provided,* That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district, of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, that an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts therein, on the

FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST,

In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments, which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours, at and within which, the general election of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed.

Now, therefore, In obedience to the requirements of the tenth article of the Constitution, *and in accordance with the true intent and meaning* of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this writ, commanding and requiring you, the said JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the said county, to give notice in the usual manner and as by law required, that an election will be held according to the terms of the Constitution, and provisions of the act of the General Assembly, aforesaid, in each of the townships, boroughs, wards, precints and districts therein, on the FIRST TUESDAY of AUGUST, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or rejection, of the said amendments.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth.

By the Governor:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, A joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each house of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday in January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four:

And whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment, so agreed upon, shall be submitted to the people in such manner, and such times, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe, such submission to be in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment seperately and distinctly; therefore,

SECTION 1, *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this Commonwealth, in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Govenor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election, directed to each and every sheriff of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice, in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each city and county: *Provided,* That so many are published therein, and by at least two printed handbills in each election district of every city and county wherein no newspaper is published, than an election will be held in each of the townships, boroughs, precincts and districts therein, on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification, or injection of said amendments; which said election shall be opened, held and closed upon the day last aforesaid, at the places and within the hours at and within which the general elections of this Commonwealth are directed to be opened, held and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precincts and districts to receive at the said election, tickets, not exceeding the number of proposed amendments, either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed from each of the qualified voters of the State, who may offer the same and to deposit them in a box or boxes, to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which ticket shall be; respectively, labelled on the out side, "First Amendment," "Second Amendment," and "Third Amendment;" and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their approval thereof by voting, each, as many seperate written or printed or party written or partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments approved by them, containing, on the inside thereof, the words "For the Amendment;" and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting, each, as many seperate, written or printed or partly written and partly printed ballots or tickets, as there are amendments not approved by them, containing on the inside thereof, the words, "Against the Amendment;" the electors voting for or against the amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the purposed fourth section to article three of the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to soldiers; electors voting for or against the second amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed eighth section to article eleven of the Constitution, and electors voting for or against the third amendment shall be considered as voting for or against the proposed ninth section to article eleven of the constitution.

SEC. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall, in all respect, be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments, in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figure only; one of which returns, so made, shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited, forthwith, in the most convenient post office, upon which postage shall be prepaid at the expense of the proper county.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on the twenty-third day of August next before four o'clock, post meridian, to deliver to the Speaker of the Senate or the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the returns of the said election, from the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the same shall on the same day and hour be opened and published in the presence of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives; and the number of votes given for and against said amendments, respectively, shall be carefully summed up and assertained, and duplicate certificates of the result, shall be signed by the Speaker of the two houses. One of said certificates shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in his office, and the other of said certificate shall be delivered to the Govenor, who shall forthwith issue his proclamation, declaring whether the said amendments, or either of them, have been approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State voting thereon; *Provided,* That if, for any cause a quorum of either house or the Legislature shall not be present at the day and hour above mentioned, then the said votes shall be opened in the presence of such members of said houses as shall be present; and in case of the absence of the Speaker of either of said houses, the said certificate shall be signed by the Speaker present; or, in case of the absence of both Speakers, by the Chief Clerks of both houses, or either of them in the absence of one of the said clerks.

SEC. 4. That the several duties required to be performed by the sheriffs, commissioners, constables, judges, inspectors, and all other officers whatever, in and about the general elections of this Commonwealth shall be performed by such officers in and about the election herein provided for; and all persons, whether officers or others, shall be liable to the same punishment for the neglect of any duty or the commission of any offence at, in or about the said election as they would for the neglect of like duty or the commission of like offence at, in or about the general elections of this Commonwealth.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-third day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

In pursuance of the above proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Bedford, ON TUESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF AUGUST, 1864, for the purpose of voting on "a joint resolution proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth."

The electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broad Top Township, to meet at the School House in the town of Hopewell.

The electors of the Borough of Bloody Run, to meet at the School house in said Borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new School house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at School house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's School house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the School house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the School house in Stonerstown in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick School house in said Borough.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville, in said township.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house, in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr, in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's Mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's Mill in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodbury township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the Village of Woodberry.

MEETING OF RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 2nd section of the act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectfully take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the BOROUGH OF BEDFORD, on the third day after the day of the election, being FRIDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said Judges.

Also, that where a Judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judges unable to attend.

Given under my hand, in my Office, the eighth day of July, A. D. 1864.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff of Bedford County.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bedford, Pa., July 8, 1864. [jy1,64-te.

NO COMMUTATION.

From the Tribune.

It is settled there is to be no commutation.—The House yesterday passed the bill of Mr. Smithers, of Delaware. which provides substantially:—

That the President may at any time call for any number of volunteers for one, two, or three years.

That in case the quota of any town shall not be filled within sixty days after the call, the President may order a draft for one year to fill that quota.

That in case of a draft there shall be no exemption by the payment of money.

Bounties are offered for volunteers or substitutes—$200 for one year, $300 for two years, $400 for three years.

So much we collect from the imperfect telegraphic summary. The essential feature of the bill is, of course, the repeal of the exemption clause—or, rather, that is the point on which most of the controversy turned.

The Senate passed a bill recently for the achievement of the same object, but the House has thrice refused to accede, voting the other day by one hundred to fifty in favor of retaining the commutation. Now that the two branches are reconciled on this vital question, we presume they will speedily be at accord on matters of detail, and that one or the other bill will be a law.

It is no secret that the change of front in the House is due to the urgent representations of the Executive. The system heretofore existing was deemed a failure. The Government got money and not men. Hence the argument addressed to members of Congress has been:—If you mean the war shall go on, you must grant the power to draft compulsorily—in other words, you must give the Government the power to fill its armies speedily, and to keep them full. And the House has yielded to this urgency, impelled by the patriotic conviction that the Executive entitled to the grant of such authority as in its view was neccessary for the suppression of the Rebellion

Heretofore it was believed that a wise administration of the law would secure all the men needed; but we now have the assurance of the military authorities that it was insufficient, and since the Executive requires the power of absolute draft it should be granted. That the men and all the men needed to crush the Rebellion must be had somehow, all loyal men have always insisted. The question of means is less essential.

It is of course, understood that the power which is now put into the hands of the Government is to be effectually sed. The law is to be put in force and there is no longer any excuse, if there ever were, for misapprehension on the part of the people or indecision on the part of the Government. The nation, by the voice of its representatives, offers its whole strength to the Executive. What it asks in return is that its magnificent gift shall not have been given in vain.

President Lincoln's Letter of Acceptance.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 27. 1864.—Hon. William Denison and others, a Committee of the National Union Convention—Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 14th instant formally notifying me that I had been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next, has been received.

The nomination is gratefully accepted, and the resolutions of the Convention, called the platform, are heartily approved. While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of Republican Government upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be a misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the action of France in Mexico, as assumed though the State Department and indorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldiers and seamen were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Select Poetry.

[*From the Philadelphia Daily Fare.*]

SONG OF THE CROAKER.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

An old frog lived in a dismal swamp,
In a dismal kind of way;
And all that he did, whatever befel,
Was to croak the livelong day.
Croak, croak, croak,
When darkness filled the air,
And croak, croak, croak,
When the skies were bright and fair.

"Good Master Frog, a battle is fought,
And the foeman's power is broke,"
But he only turned a grecner hue,
And answered with a croak.
Croak, croak, croak,
When the clouds are dark and dun;
And croak, croak, croak,
In the blaze of the noon-tide sun.

"Good Master Frog, the forces of Right
Are driving the hosts of Wrong."
But he gives his head an ominous shake
And croaks out "*Nous verrons!*"
Croak, croak, croak,
Till the heart is full of gloom,
And croak, croak, croak,
Till the world seems but a tomb.

To poison the cup of life
By always dreading the worst,
Is to make the earth a dungeon damp
And the happiest life accursed.
Croak, croak, croak,
When the noontide sun rides high,
And croak, croak, croak,
Lest the night come by and bye.

Farewell to the dismal frog,
Let him croak as loud as he may,
He cannot blot the sun from heaven
Nor hinder the march of day.
Though he croak, croak, croak,
Till the heart is full of gloom,
And croak, croak, croak,
Till the world seems but a tomb.

A CAMPAIGN LYRIC.

Abraham Lincoln knows the ropes!
All our hopes
Centre now about the brave and true.
Let us help him as we can,
He's the man,
Honest for the country through and through.

Others good, perhaps, as he
There may be:
Have we tried them in the war-time's flame?
Do we know if they will stand,
Heart in hand,
Seeking for the right in Heaven's name?

Let the nation ask him, then,
Once again
To hold the rudder in this stormy sea.
Tell him that each sleepless night,
Dark to light,
Ushers in a morning for the free.

Let us not forget our rude
Gratitude!
But lend our servant the poor crown we may!
Give him four more years of toil,
Task and moil,
Knowing God shall crown him in His day.

N. Y. Independent.

Amusing Proverbs About Women.

As the good man saith, so say we; but as the good woman saith, so it must be.

A woman and a greyhound must be small in the waist.

A little house well filled, a little land well tilled, and a little wife well willed,

All women are good; good for something or good for nothing.

A virtuous woman, though ugly, is the ornament of the house.

An obedient wife commands her husband.

A man of straw is worth a woman of gold.

A woman's work is never at an end.

A good wife is the workmanship of a good husband.

When the good man's from home, the good wife's table is soon spread.

A man's best fortune—or his worst—is a wife

An enemy to beauty is a foe to nature.

All are good lasses; but where come the ill wives frae?

A woman conceals what she knows not.

A lass that has many wooers oft fares the worst.

Choose a wife rather by your ear, than your eye.

Many blame the wife for their own thriftless life.

Prettiness makes no pottage.

Women laugh when they can, and weep when they will.

Beauty in women is like the flower in spring; but virtue is like the stars of heaven.

Women grown bad are worse than men; because the corruption of the best turns to the worst.

A man must ask his wife leave to thrive.

Fools are wise men in the affairs of women.

Every man can tame a shrew but he that hath her.

Ladies will sooner pardon want of sense than want of manners.

Bare walls make gadding housewives.

You may know a foolish woman by her finery.

Women are wise on a sudden, fools on premeditation.

Beauty will buy no beef

Beauty is no inheritance.

Fire dresses the meat, and not a smart lass.

Far-fetched, and dear bought, is good for the ladies.

Three woman and a goose make a market.

There is many a good wife that can't sing and dance well.

The society of ladies is a school of politeness.

The rich widow cries *with* one eye and rejoices with the other.

He that tells his wife news is but newly married.

He who wishes to chastise a fool, get him a wife.

Next to no wife, a good wife is best.

No woman is ugly when she is dressed.

She that is born a beuty is half married.

She that has an ill husband shows it in her dress.

Saith Solomon the wise, "A good wife is a good prize."

She who is born handsome is born married.

Who has a bad wife, has purgatory for a neighbor.

The cunning wife makes her husband her apron.

The more women look in their glasses, the less they look to their houses.

There is one good wife in the country, and every man thinks he hath her,

There is no mischief in the world done, but a woman is always one.

A. H. STEPHEN'S

SPEECH AGAINST SECESSION.

THE REBEL VICE-PRESIDENT'S REASONS.

The following remarks were made by Alexander H. Stevens, now Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy at the Georgia Convention which met at Milledgeville, in November 1860, to consider the question of seceding from the Union. His arguments against secession are valuable as a matter of history:

"When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by all the demons of war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth: when our green fields of wavering harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolations of war upon us; who but this convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetuate?

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reasons can you give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us? What reason can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in this case! and to what cause or *one* overt act can we point, on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim founded in justice and right has been with-held? Can either of you to-day name one governmental act of wrong deliberately and purposely done by the government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer! While on the other hand, let me show the fact (and believe me, gentlemen, I am not here the advocate of the North, but I am here the friend, the firm friend and lover of the South and her institutions, and for this reason I speak thus plainly and faithful to *yours, mine,* and every other man's interest, the words of truth and soberness), of which I wish you to judge, and I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country.

"When we of the South demanded the slave trade or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked a three-fifth representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we asked and demanded the return of any fugitive from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the constitution? And again ratified and strengthened in the Fugitive Slave law of 1850?

Do you reply that in many instances they have violated this compact, and have not been faithful to their engagements? As individuals and local communities they may have done so; but not by the sanction of government, for that has always been true to Southern interests. Again gentlemen, look at another fact: when we have asked that more territory should be added, that we might spread the institution of slavery, have they not yielded to our demands and given us Louisiana, Florida and Texas, out of which four states have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time, if you by this unwise and impolitic act do not destroy this hope, and perhaps, by by it lose all and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico were; or by the vindictive decree of a universal emancipation which may reasonably be expected to follow?

"But, again, gentlemen, what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the general government? We have always had the control, and can yet, if we remain in it, and are as united as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the South, as well as the control and management of those chosen from the North. We have had sixty years of southern Presidents to their twenty-four, thus controlling the Executive Department. So of the Judges of the Supreme Court, we have had eighteen from the South and but eleven from the North; although nearly four-fifth of the judicial business has arisen in the free states, yet a majority of the court has always been from the South. This we have required so as to guard against any interpretation of the constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the legislative branch of government. In choosing the presiding officer (*pro tem.*) of the Senate, we have had twenty-four and they eleven. While the majority of the representatives, from their greater population, has always been from the North, yet we have generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a great extent, shapes and controls the legislation of the country. Nor had we less control in every department of the general government. Attorney-Generals we had fourteen, while the North had but five. Foreign ministers we had eighty-six, and they but forty-four. While three-fourths of the business which demands diplomatic agents from abroad is clearly from the North from their greater commercial interests, yet we have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world's markets for our cotton, tobacco and sugar, on the best possible terms. We have had a vast majority of the higher offices of both army and navy, while a larger portion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the North. Equally so of clerks, auditors and comptrollers filling the Executive department; the records show that, for the last fifty years, of the three thousand thus employed we have had more than two-thirds, while we have had but one-third of the white population of the republic.

"Again, look at another item, and one, be assured, in which we have a great and vital interest: it is that of revenue or means of supporting government. From official documents we learn that a fraction over three-fourths of the revenue collected for the support of the government has uniformly been raised from the North.

"Pause now, while you can, gentlemen, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items. Look at another necessary branch of government, and learn from stern statistical facts how matters stand in that department. I mean the mail and postoffice privileges that we now enjoy under the general government as it has been for years past. The expense for the transportation of the mail in the free states was, by the report of the Postmaster-General for 1860, a little over $13,000,000, while the income was $19,000,000. But in slave states the transportation of the mail was $14,716,000, while the revenue from the mail was $8,000,265, leaving a deficit of $6,715,735, to be supplied by the North for our accommodation, and without which we must have been entirely cut off from this most essential branch of the government.

"Leaving out of view, for the present, the countless millions of dollars you must expend in a war with the north; there will be thousands and tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle, and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of ambition,—and for what, we ask again? It is for the overthrow of the American government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of right, justice and humanity? And as such, I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest statesmen and patriotic of this and other lands, that it is the best and freest government—the most equal in its rights—the most just in its decisions—the most lenient in its measures, the most inspiring in its measures to elevate the race of men—that the sun in heaven ever shone upon.

"Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a government as this, under which we have lived for more than three-quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, while the elements of peril around us, with peace and tranquilty, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed—is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Address of the Committee Appointed at Baltimore.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Hon. Abraham Lincoln—Sir;—The National Union Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on June 7, 1864, has instructed us to inform you that you were nominated with enthusiastic unanimity for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next.

The resolutions of the Convention, which we have already had the pleasure of placing in your hands, are a full and clear statement of the principles which inspired its action, and which, as we believe, the great body of Union men in the country heartily approve. Whether those resolutions express the national gratitude to our soldiers and sailors; or the national scorn of compromise with Rebels, and consequent dishonor; or the patriotic duty of union and success; whether they approve the Proclamation of Emancipation, the Constitutional amendment, the employment of former slaves as Union soldiers, or the solemn obligation of the Government promptly to redress the wrongs of every soldier of the Union, of whatever color or race; whether they declare the inviolability of the pledged faith of the nation, or offer the national hospitality to the oppressed of every land, or urge the union by railroad of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; whether they recommend public economy and vigorous taxation, or assert the fixed popular opposition to the establishment by armed force of foreign monarchies in the immediate neighborhood of the United States, or declare that those only are worthy of official trust who approve unreservedly the views and policy indicated in the resolutions—they were equally hailed with the heartiness of profound conviction.

Believing with you, sir, this is the people's war for the maintenance of a Government which you have justly described as "of the people, by the people, for the people," we are very sure that you will be glad to know, not only from the resolutions themselves, but from the singular harmony and enthusiasm with which they were adopted, how warm is the popular welcome of every measure in the prosecution of the war which is as vigorous, unmistakable, and unfaltering as the national purpose itself.

No right, for instance, is so precious and sacred to the American heart as that of personal liberty. Its violation is regarded with just, instant, and universal jealousy. Yet in this hour of peril every faithful citizen concedes that, for the sake of national existence and the common welfare, individual liberty may, as the Constitution provides in case of rebellion, be sometimes summarily constrained, asking only with painful anxiety that in every instance, and to the least detail, that absolutely necessary power shall not be hastily or unwisely exercised.

We believe sir, that the honest will of the Union men of the country was never more truly represented than in this convention. Their purpose we believe to be the overthrow of armed Rebels in the field, and the security of permanent peace and union by liberty and justice under the Constitution. That these results are to achieved amid cruel perplexities, they are fully aware.—That they are to be reached only through cordial unanimity of counsel, is undeniable.

That good men may sometimes differ as to the means and the time, they know. That in the conduct of all human affairs the highest duty is to determine, in the angry conflict of passion, how much good may be practically accomplished, is their sincere persuation. They have watched your official course, therefore, with unflagging attention, and amid the bitter taunts of eager friends and the fierce denunciation of enemies, now moving too fast for some, now too slow for others, they have seen you throughout this tremendous contest patient, sagacious, faithful, just—leaning upon the great heart of the people, and satisfied to be moved by its mighty pulsations.

It is for this reason that, long before the convention met, the popular instinct had plainly indicated you as the candidate; and the convention, therefore, merely recorded the popular will.—Your character and career prove your unswerving fidelity to the cardinal principles of American liberty of the American Constitution. In the name of that liberty and Constitution, sir, we earnestly request your acceptance of this nomination; reverently commending our beloved country, and you, its Chief Magistrate, with all its brave sons who, on sea and land, are faithfully defending the good old American cause of equal rights, to the blessing of Almighty God.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your friends and fellow-citizens,

WM. DENISON, Ohio, Chairman.
JOSIAH DRUMMOND, Maine.
THOS. E. SAWYER, New Hamshire.
BRADLEY BARROW, Vermont.
A. H. BULLOCK, Massachusetts.
A. M. GAMMELL, Rode Island.
C. S. BUSHNELL, Connecticut.
G. W. CURTIS, New York
W. A. NEWELL, New Jersey.
HENRY JOHNSON, Pennsylvania.
N. B. SMITHERS, Delaware.
W. L. W. SEABROOK, Maryland.
JOHN F. HUME, Missouri.
G. W. HITE, Kentucky.
E. P. TYFLE, Ohio.
CYRUS M. ALLEN, Indiana.
W. BUSHNELL, Illinois.
L. P. ALEXANDER, Michigan.
A. W. RANDALL, Wisconsin.
A. OLIVER, Iowa.
THOMAS. SIMPSON, Minnesota.
JOHN RIDWELL, Calafornia.
THOMAS H. PEARNE, Oregon.
LEROY KRAMER, West Virginia.
A. C. WILDER, Kansas.
M. M. BRIEN, Tennessee.
J. P. GREVES, Nevada,
A. A. ATOCHA, Louisiana.
A. S. PADDOCK, Nebraska.
VALENTINE DELL, Arkansas.
JOHN A. NYE, Colorado.
A. B. SLONAKER, Utah.

MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO.—Maximilian arrived on the morning of the 28th ult, at Vera Cruz, in the Novara, having touched at Madera and Martinque, at the latter place for coal, and where the new Emperor liberated and carried with him four prisoners confined to hard labor by Forey. He also liberated eight more and paid their passage to Vera Cruz, and distributed two thousand francs among the remainder, and promised to attend to their fate immediatley on his arrival at the City of Mexico. Almonte was at Cordova, and did not arrive till five in the afternoon, when he went on board the Novara, accompanied by authorities of Vera Cruz. After several speeches of no import they returned. Before daylight on the 29th the Emperor and Empress landed amid a salute of one hundred and one guns by the squadron, which was returned by the forts. The keys of the city were presented to them on their landing. They went immediately to the railroad depot and took the train for Lomo Alto, a distance of forty-five miles, and the terminus of the road. Breakfasting at Soledad, there they took carriages, arrived at Cordova late at night, and the 30th, at 1 p. m., entered Orizba, which is the last heard of them.

The Bedford Inquirer,

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS
FRANCIS JORDAN.
PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING.
LEGISLATURE,
D. B. ARMSTRONG.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAM H. HULL.
POOR DIRECTOR,
ASA STUCKEY.
AUDITOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

☞The general situation of military affairs is improving. Grant has demanded the surrender of Petersburg. If it is not surrendered he will shell and destroy the city. Heavy firing was heard on Tuesday at Fortress Monroe in the direction of Petersburg. Wilson's cavalry, sent out to cut and destroy the railroads south and west of Richmond and Petersburg, has returned, after utterly destroying seventy miles of the three most important railroads to the enemy in Virginia.—The Danville and Richmond, the Lynchburg and Petersburg, and the Petersburg and Weldon railroads. All of the supplies for Richmond had been brought over these roads. Their destruction is a severe injury to the failing cause of the rebels. There are various rumors of a rebel rebel raid through Maryland into the Cumberland Valley.—The enemy was in considerable force at Hagerstown on Wednesday afternoon. Great alarm and excitement prevails in Franklin county. The roads are filled with cattle and horses from Maryland and the valley, moving north in the direction of Harrisburg. We do not think the rebels are in large force. Though no doubt there are enough of them to commit great havoc wherever they go. Gen. Sherman has been successful in his operations against Johnson's Rebel Army on Kenesaw Mountain, causing him to evacuate that position, and giving the Union troops the possession of Marietta, Ga., which is only about twenty miles from Atlanta. The enemy was in full retreat when the dispatch from Gen. Sherman was written, and his army was in rapid pursuit. Dispatches from Memphis announce the defeat of the Rebels under Gen. Shelby at St. Charles, Ar'ansas. We took two hundred prisoners, recaptured the guns taken from the gunboat Ocean Queen, and also four mountain howitzers. Shelby and Marmaduke's forces are said to be retreating, and White river is again unobstructed.

The Baltimore *American* says of the destruction of the Alabama:—"Scarcely an event except that of a decisive victory won in the field by one of our great armies, could have brought more pleasure to the loyal heart of the nation than that which our foreign advices this morning record—the destruction of the Rebel pirate steamer Alabama by the United States gunboat Kearsage.—The point of regret in this brilliant affair is that the destruction of the entire pirate crew was not as complete as that of the ship, and especially that Semmes, through a despicable trick on the part of the commander of the British yacht Deerhound, was enabled to obtain the protection of the English flag.

We publish this week the proclamation for the election on the first Tuesday in August. The object of the election si principally to decide whether the constitution of the State shall be amended so as to allow soldiers out of their election districts to vote. Perhaps our readers may be disposed to doubt our statement that an effort will be made in this county by the Democrats to defeat this amendment. They believe the soldiers will generally vote against them, as well as against all measures favoring the schemes of Jeff Davis. It is but natural therefore, that they should oppose the amendment. The passage of this amendment will hurt the rebels in arms. A blow that hits hard on the rebels in arms, will hurt the Dmeocrats not in arms. Why should not they oppose the amendment? The friends of the soldiers right to a franchise so dear to every freeman should not be found wanting in vigilance.

SECRETARY CHASE has resigned his position at the head of the Treasury. Wm. Pitt Fessenden U. S. Senator from Maine has been appointed in his stead. Mr Chase's resignation at this time is a subject of regret, on many accounts. He has been unswerving and firm throughout all the vicissitudes growing out of this war. When others have faltered and hesitated, he has stood staunch and true to the Union and freedom. We could have wished he had remained at his post and guide safely through the storm so long threatening the good ship of State. We can only console ourselves with the reflection that his successor is worthy in every respect to succeed him. Already we see that the appointment of Mr. Fessenden is received with favor and confidence alike by the friends and enemies of the administration.

Mr. D. B. ARMSTRONG, has appointed Hon. Geo. W. Householder, Geo. W. Williams Esq., and Mr. S. A. Gump as his conferees to meet the conferees of Fulton and Somerset. The time of meeting of the conferees is not fixed, but we suppose it will be early.

TWELVE THOUSAND MEN CALLED OUT.—In obedience to a requisition made by the President upon Pennsylvania, Governor Curtin has issued a proclamation, calling for twelve thousand militia volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and vicinity for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged. They are to be used to do guard duty and in the fortifications, relieving the veterans for active duty in the field.

THE OLD FLAG.—This paper of which an advertisement is given in the *Inquirer*, will propably be one of the best campaign papers published.—It is getting a large circulation in the neighboring counties. We think it might be made very useful in Bedford county. The terms are very low, and with a little effort clubs could be raised at every P. O. in the county.

CONGRESS adjourned last Monday.

SLAVERY is forever Abolished in Maryland.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

The Union Candidates for congress in this district are, Col. Francis Jordan, of Bedford, and Gen. Wm. H. Koontz, of Somerset. Others are spoken of, but these two Gentlemen are most prominently before the public; and it is generally conceded that one of them will be the nominee. Gen. Koontz, is an able man, very popular throughout the whole district, and especially in his own county. His integrity is beyond question. If nominated he will be very heartily supported in this county, by the Union men.

But every thing said in behalf of Gen. Koontz as a candidate fully applies to Col. Jordan with the important and essential addition in favor of Col. Jordan of a larger experience. Col. Jordan has been favorably known in every part of this district for years, as an able lawyer and public man. He is known too over the whole state, and is regarded as one of the strongest men in it. If elected to Congress, he would at once take a position of influence there, that a young man fresh in practical experience of great public affairs, would require many years to attain to. Bedford, we think has other claims to the nomination than the especial fitness of the candidate presented. It is twelve years since Bedford has had a representative in Congress.

In some parts of the district, outside of this county, a curious notion prevails that because a candidate for President judge, is presented from this county and likely to receive the nomination of the judicial conferees, *of course* we cannot expect the congressional nomination at the time. There would be some force in the idea, if the judicial district and the congressional district, were precisely the same. The mere fact, that, there happens to be several counties in the one that belong to the other, does not seem to us of any account, in influencing the choice of candidate.—Speaking of the Union nominations in this county, the Pittsburg daily Gazette says;

We earnestly hope that the conferees of the Congressional district to which Bedford county belongs will have the wisdom to nominate Frank Jordan for Congress. He is just the man to defeat the Copperhead Coffroth, and is, morever, one of the ablest men in the State. His honesty, too is above suspicion. In this crisis Pennsylvania ought to send her *best* men to Congress, and Col. Jordan is one of them.

The Harrisburg *Telegroph* speaks of Colonel Jordan in terms of very high praise; but falls into the error of supposing that he has already received the disrict nomination—a view of the case that probably General Koontz and Somerset, will not acquiece in, any sooner than may be necessary. The following is from the *Telegraph:*

We referred to the fact, a few days since, that Col. Francis Jordan had been nominated for Congress in the Bedford Congressional District; but we consider that the gentleman selected for so important a position deserves something more than a mere passing notice. In point of ability, personal integrity and political purity, Col. Jordan has no superior in the Commonwealth. As the Bedford District is now represented, it is a disgrace not only to its constituency, but a humiliation to the State at large. We earnestly trust, therefore, that Col. Jordan may be induced to accept the nomination thus offered him, and that he will appear before the people, in advocacy of the issues involved in the coming contest. If he does that, he can defeat any man whom the copperheads can nominate.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

Human nature is truly a sublime and beautiful study. No theory of christianity, or philosophy, or ethics has afforded the millions who think so wide a scope for their deep researches as this one small principle of the vast whole. Every feature which adorns the world, or appeals to the nobler impulses, have here found expressions of appreciation or denunciation. And when we for an instant remember the slightness of the attending circumstances which impel man to riot in unexcelled praises, or to overflow with the bitterness of gall, we are compelled to exclaim against the weakness which governs this very inconsiderate sphere. Men in their weakness endeavor to portray the weaknesses of others, forgetting that they are types themselves of what they attempt to portray. No class of men so fully illustrate this theory as the wily, or, if you please, the wiry politician, whose sole and only motives are self or the elevation of his particular party. He, in his heartlessness, exults in anything that will redound to the injury of his antagonists, or the immediate advantage of his political friends, even if the means should be reached through the destruction of thousands of his fellow beings. So it is reached, that is all sufficient. It may behoove him to lament over the misfortunes of others and he may shed tears, collusive tears, to deceive the unwary and unthinking, but the uncovered heart, divested of its guile, tells us that political preferment and advancement is the secret spring, fountain, from which gush all his inspirations.

It is but a few days since we were forcibly and irresistibly reminded of the correctness of our views in this respect, in perusing a delectable partizan sheet, ranking with the venom of the most poisonous reptile, under the heading of the "Beauties of the Conscription." Here an effort to appeal to the wicked prejudices of the partizan were laboriously and insinuatingly attempted, based upon the advantages afforded by the commutation clause in the Conscription Bill; a clause against which this paper railed in the most vehement and abusive language, with the most boisterous and terrifying threats, instigating barn-burnings and other demonstrations of resistance to the legally constituted autnorities. Had the soul of an honest man peered out from beneath the mask of this unseeming and reckless demagogue, who does not allow an opportunity to escape to malign the sincere efforts of patriotism and right, we could pray as sincerely, honestly and devoutly for peace as he can, but the knave who subordinates the heavenly qualities with which man has has been endowed, for the visible, plainly visible purpose of bolstering up an ungenerous, unprincipled and unpatriotic party, we are compelled to turn from lest we might be contaminated. We understand this clamorous and unjustifiable appeal. We know that it does not mean the "peaceful ballot;" a soothing clause thrown in to wash down the unpalatable whole. Look at it: "The peaceful ballot must be our weapon." Who can read the article and say that it was not an after thought to incorporate this sentence, instigated by the fear lest it might savor too strong of sedition. We pity the man who wills but dare not.

One word. Bedford county has been terribly conscripted after having sent more than her full quota to the field. Can any honest man say that these men could not have been procured and accredited to us if the Commissioners had paid a liberal bounty? No. Then let the "aged mother," the "weeping wife," the "consumptive" and the "epeleptic" turn their just indignation upon those who are the willing authors of all their misery. A few thousand dollars would have saved us, but democracy had the power, and it must leave its curse. **

THE President has proclaimed martial law in Kentucky.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

NO COMMUTATION--CLOSING UP.

Congress succeeded, late on Saturday night, in perfecting the new Conscription bill. Under this act, drafts may be made for one, two or three years; bounties of $100, $200, and $300, are to be awarded for one, two and three years' service respectively. Commutation is no more; but every one drafted may serve in person or by substitute, and fifty days' notice must be given before enforcing the draft. Each State is at liberty to obtain substitutes in the States in insurrection and have them credited on her quota. We do not see how the act could have been rendered more lenient, if the paramount object of recruiting our armies is to be kept in view.

When the first Conscription Act was passed, we heartily approved and sustained the Commutation therein embodied. So long as the Government could find substitutes for $300, it was wise and right to accept that sum instead of personal service and use it to obtain a willing instead of an unwilling soldier. But times have changed, compelling a change in the laws. The War Department, which at first held the $300, a full equivalent for personal service, now reports a vitally changed state of facts. Labor is scarce and wages high, so that money is largely paid in as commutation, and the $300 each will no longer procure recruits to the extent required. The Rebels have called out every white male who can carry a musket; so that our Generals now regard them across their very last ditch. But the waste of the campaign has been very great; and we need replenished ranks to finish the work. To obtain them it is essential that a call be now made which will bring not money but men. Hence the new law.

When the first act was passed, the $300 commutation was made the chief ground of objection to it. The Copperhead organs fairly howled at the idea of compelling the poor to serve and letting off those rich enough to pay $300. The bloody and brutal Jeff. Davis Riots in our city last Summer were in good part evoked and kept alive by clamor against the $300 exemption.—But, from the moment wherein the War Department decided to ask for a repeal of the commutation clause, every Copperhead in Congress has fought against repeal, and it has now been carried over the votes of them all. And the Opposition journals and grog-shops are now as clamorous against the repeal as they were against the enactment of this provision.

A Special War Tax was enacted by Congress during Saturday's sitting. Five per cent. on all incomes for 1863 is to be paid on the 1st of September next; and it is calculated that this item will put $20,000,000 into the Treasury, to be devoted to paying bounties to soldiers about to be drafted. An attempt was made to include a tax on Liquors in hand; but this defeated the bill, and it had to be passed without—too many members having friends who are interested in whisky. It is hinted that a member from this city, who was at first a conspicous champion of taxing Whisky, has since seen (or felt) something that has turned him completely topsy-turvy, so that he now resists this tax as zealously as he ever favored it. Queer world this.

Congress has decided that none of the States which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President till readmitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the approaching Presidential contest are as follows:

VIRGINIA,	TENNESSEE,
NORTH CAROLINA,	MISSISSIPI,
SOUTH CAROLINA,	LOUISIANA,
GEORGIA,	FLORIDA,
ALABAMA,	ARKANSAS,
TEXAS,	

Our Children on these Troublous Times.

Grace Greenwood in her late lecture in Chicago drew the following picture of the future:

"Back on these troublous times will our children look in reverence and awe. The sons of our brave Soldiers will date their patents of nobility on grander battle-fields than Agincourt or Bannockburn. Such patents of nobility as no royal herald's office has symbols sufficiently glorious for. Many a coat of arms in those days will have one sleeve empty.

We may picture to ourselves a group of noble young lads, some ten years hence, thus proudly accounting for their orphanage, which the country should see to it, shall not be made desolate.

Says one—"*My* father fell in beating back the invaders at Gettysburg." Says another—"*My* father fell at Lookout Mountain, fightning above the clouds." Says a third—"*My* father suffered *martyrdom* in Libby Prison." Says another—*My* father went down in the Cumberland."—Yet another—"*My* father was rocked into the long sleep below the wave, in the iron cradle of the Monitor." And there will be hapless lads who will listen in mournful envy—saying in their secret hearts, "Alas, we have no part nor lot in such gloryings—*our* fathers were *rebels!*"—and here and there a youth more unfortunate, who will steal away from his comrades and murmur in bitterness of soul—"Ah, God help *me! My* father was a *copperhead!*"

THE NEW TARIFF bill, just passed by Congress, is stringent. The schedule affects the entire body politic. The duty on tea is 25 cents per pound; Sugar, 3 cents per pound; Confectionary, 15 cents per pouud; Molasses, 8 cents per gallon; Brandy, first proof, $2 50 per gallon; other Spirits, first proof, $1 per gallon. Bay Rum, $1.50 per gallon; Champagne, $6 per dozen quarts; all other spiritous liquors, 100 per cent. ad valorem. The duties upon Cigars are almost prohibitory. On Cigars of all kinds, valued at $15 or less per 1,000, 75 cents per pound, and 20 per centum advalorem; valued at $16, and not over $30 per 1,000, $1.25 cents per pound, and 30 percentum ad valorem; valued at over $30 and not over $45 per 1,000 $3 per pound and 50 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $45 per 1,000, $4 per pound and 60 per centum advalorem; paper cigars or cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subjected to the same duties imposed on cigars. On snuff of all descriptions, 50 cents per pound. On Tobacco in the leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, 35 cents per pound. On Tobacco manufactured, 50 cents per pound.

REV. SAM'L KEPLER and a few others of Bedford who subordinate piety to politics of the coppery stripe, have imitated their great leader Jeff. Davis, and got up a little secession in the Church, and now propose to found "The Church of our Providence." We think Mr. Kepler fully justified in seceding from the Methodist Church, as he had only "Hobson's choice"—that is he had either to withdraw or be kicked out, and he naturally prefered peaceful dismemberment to that style of coercion. The only material mistake we see is in the name of the new organization. To call it "The Church of our Providence," is to make a mistake alike in point of fact and in good policy. Had it been called "The Church of Jeff. Davis" or "The church of Treason," the title would have fitly and truthfuly expressed the character of the institution, and then it would have become in a very short time almost as large as the copperhead party in Bedford county. There are various bounty-jumpers, conscript deserters, and snapping copperheads over that way who are just ready for brother Kepler's ministrations. Considering the movement in the light of history, we do not feel warranted in promising it a very high measure of success. One Lucifer, we believe it was, first tried secession and war upon the power and attributes of the Great Author of civil and religious government, and it is generally conceded that he lost by the operation. That he has not ceased to be powerful, however, is amply demonstrated by Mr. Kepler and his followers.—*Franklin Repository.*

A New Call for Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

We are informed that the President will immediately issue a proclamation for 300,000 additional men to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. The hundred days men raised in several of the States will not be credited to them under the new call. The proclamation will probably appear to-morrow.

THE draft for the deficiencies in this county was made in Chambersburg, Friday the fifth day of July. We expected to receive a list in time for publication this week. But no list has been furnished us, and we were not able to procure it from the enrolling officers early enough to be of any use this week.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Rebel Retreat from Kenesaw Mountain--Sherman Occupies Marietta, Twenty Miles from Atlanta, Ga.---From Gen. Grant's Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 3—8 P. M.

To Major General Dix, New York:

The following dispatch, dated to-day, at Marietta, Ga. was received this P. M. from General Sherman, giving the successful result of the flanking operations in progress for some days back:

"The movement on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kenesaw at daylight, and Marietta at 8 30 A. M. Thomas is moving down the main road towards Chattohoochee; McPherson toward the mouth of Nickojack on the Sandtown road,

"Our cavalry is on the extreme flanks. Whether the enemy will halt this side of Chattohoochee will soon be known.

Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by its inhabitants, and more than a mile of the railroad iron removed between the town and the foot of Kenesow."

A dispatch from General Grant's headquarters, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, gives the following results of General Wilson's operations:

"Sixty miles of railroad were thoroughly destroyed. The Danville road, General Wilson reports, could not be repaired in less than forty days, even if all the materials were on hand. He has destroyed all the blacksmith shops where the rails might be straightened, and all the mills where scantling for sleepers could be sawed. Thirty miles of the Southside road were destroyed.

Wilson brought in about 400 negroes and many of the vast number of horses and mules gathered in by his force. He reports that the Rebels slaughtered without mercy the negroes they retook. Wilson's loss of property is a small wagon train, used to carry ammunition, his ambulance train and twelve cannon. The horses of the artillery and wagons were generally brought off.—Of the cannon, two were removed from the carriages, the wheels of which were broken and the guns thrown into the water. One other gun had been disabled by a Rebel shot breaking the trunnions, before it was abandoned. He estimates his total loss at from 750 to 1,000 men, including those lost from Kautz' Division."

A Rebel force made its appearance near Martinsburg this A. M., and were at last accounts destroying the railroad and advancing on Martinsburg. The reports received as yet are too confused and conflicting to determine the magnitude of the force or the extent of its operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretarp of War.

The Pirate Alabama sunk by the United States Gun boat Kearsage.

The pirate Alabama, Capt. Semmes, left Cherbourg on the 19th ult., to engage the U. S. steamer Kearsage, Capt. John A. Winslow, and attacked her ten miles from Cherbourg. The engagement lasted an hour and forty minutes. Both vessals made seven complete circles in manoeuvering, at a distance of from a quarter to half a mile. *The Alabama was then sunk.*

The pirate Semmes and his crew were nearly all saved by the English yacht Deerhound. Semmes was slightly wounded in the hand. Nothing additional has been received of the Kearsage and Alabama fight. The whereabouts of the Kearsage is doubtful, one rumor placing her at Ostend and another at Cherbourg. She landed some wounded men at the latter place.

Before going out Semmes left all his chronometers, sixty in number, with his specie and ransom bonds at Cherbourg.

It is confirmed that no one was killed on the Kersage and only three Sailors slightly wounded. The vessel sustained very little injury.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, June 27.

SENATE.—The Senate passed a resolution authorizing the printing of 22,000 copies of the Agricultural Report, 3000 copies of the report of the Commissioner on the African Freedmen; also, the publication of an army register, containing the names of all officers who have been in the volunteer service. The House bill for the appointment of a commission to report a proper site for a naval depot on the western waters was concurred in. A bill to carry into effect the treaty with the United States of Columbia was passed. The Loan bill from the House was concurred in. The Judiciary Committee reported a resolution that Messrs. Fishback and Baxter, are not entitled to seats from Arkansas. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and the Senate substitute was adopted. The bill to regulate prize proceedings was passed. Also, the bill to encourage emigration. The bill to provide for taking bail in certain cases of military arrest was then discussed until the close of the session. At the evening session the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs was considered.

HOUSE.—The House postponed the resolution of Mr. Ingersoll declaring that the permits heretofore issued by the Treasury Department, allowing persons to trade within the limits of any States heretofore or now in rebellion, should at once be revoked, and no more issued. The Committee on Foreign Relations reported a resolution declaring that Congress has a constitutional right to an authoritative voice in prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, and such a topic of diplomat explanation with any foreign Powers. Laid over. The Senate amendments to the Tariff bill were then considered, and most of them were concurred in

TUESDAY, June 28.

SENATE.—The Senate, on Tuesday, passed with amendments, the amendatory bill concerning the commercial intercourse between insurrectionary and loyal States, &c. The resolution to allow Senators and Representatives to visit military forts, prisons and hospitals in their respectsve States was rejected. The bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs was then considered throughout the day session, and was again taken up at the evening session. The bill was debated, without final action, up to the adjournment.

HOUSE.—The House of Representatives agreed to the Senate amendments to the Loan bill. The substitute for the bill to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, which was rejected on Monday, was reconsidered and passed. The Senate bill for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department was passed with amendments.

WEDNESDAY, June 29.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale's resolution was adopted, directing inquiry by the Committee on the Conduct of the War as to what had been accomplished towards the construction of gunboats and light-draught monitors. A motion to print the report of the Commission concerning alleged frauds in the Western Department was postponed. A bill was passed releaving Mary Kellogg, whose husband was hung as a spy in Richmond. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was discharged from the subject of Mexican relations and questions concerning the conduct of France there. The resolution declaring Mr. Fishback and Mr. Baxter not entitled to seats in the Senate from the State of Arkansas was discussed and passed by a vote of 27 to 6 The bill in amendment of the Pension act of July, 1862, under which there are now fifteen thousand cases, was amended so as to include the wives and children of colored soldiers, and passed. The report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Tariff bill was adopted. The bill concerning law and evidence in the District of Columbia was passed. The House bill for enrolling and calling out the national forces was considered, and certain amendments adopted. A Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill was appointed. Mr. Sherman introduced a new section for the Draft bill, which was adopted. Another amendment was accepted from Mr. Powell, and the amended bill passed.

HOUSE.—The Senate's amendments to the bill regulating prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money was concurred in. The resolution disqualifying Mr. Blair, of Missouri but not Mr. Schenck, from membership in the House, was adopted. Various resolutions from the Committee on Elections were laid on the table. Some amendments of the Senate to the Civil Appropriation bill were passed. In the evening session the Committee on Public Expenditures was authorized to sit upon the New York Custom House troubles during the recess. The bill organizing and regulating the regular and volunteer engineer army corps was passed. The Senate's amendment to the civil appropriation bill were approved. A conference report on the disagreeing amendment to the tariff bill was agreed upon. The House agreed to extend the contract for carrying the overland Paific mail, and adjourned.

THURSDAY, June 30.

SENATE—The bill to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western continents was received from the House, with a proviso making it unlawful to contract with newspapers or associations for transmission of dispatches on any terms different from those open to all other newspapers. This was concurred in. Mr Foster moved that the Senate insist on its disagreement on the bill amending the pension act, and ask for a conference. Carried. Mr. Wilson called up the bill for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas. Mr. Trumbull obtained leave to take up the joint resolution reported from the Committee on the Judiciary on the Blair case, and it was adopted.

HOUSE—Mr. Julien reported the Senate bill, which passed, regulating the disposal of coal lands and town property on the public domain. The House passed the Senate bill to aid in the construction of an Intercontinental Telegraph. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill assimilating the rank of warrant officers in the Navy. The bill for the construction of a new railroad between New York and Washington was recommitted to the Select Committee. Mr. Garfield made a report from the Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the Treasury Department, which was ordered to be printed, and the minority of the Committee were given leave to present their views. The Senate bill to facilitate trade on the Red River of the North was passed. The Amendatory Enrollment bill was returned from the Senate with amendments. The Senate bill to establish a Bureau for Freedman's Affairs was referred. The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to invest the Naval Pension fund; also, the bill to punish persons aiding seamen to escape; also the bill providing for the efficiency of the Navy. It repeals the clause in the enrollment act for transferring soldiers to the Navy and gives sailors the same bounty as soldiers. The bill establishing the salaries of postmasters was passed.

FRIDAY, July 1.

SENATE.—The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for her militia expenses during the invasion last Summer. The bill was further debated, and then laid aside. The joint resolution for the repeal of the Gold bill was passed by a vote of twenty-four to thirteen. The East Tennessee Railroad bill was discussed for a while, and then postponed, and the House bill providing for the reconstruction of the seceded States taken up and discussed. The House amendment striking out the word "white" was rejected. A substitute offered by Mr. Brown was adopted by a vote of seventeen to sixteen. The bill was then passed—yeas, twenty-six; nays, three. The bill, as passed, provides as follows: That when the inhabitants of any State have been declared in a state of insurrection against the United States by proclamation of the President, by forces and virtue of the act entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," approved July 13, 1861, they shall be, and hereby are, declared to be incapable of casting any vote for electors of President or Vice-President, or of electing Senators or Representatives to Congress, until said insurrection in said State is suppressed or abandoned, and said inhabitants have returned to their allegiance to the Government of the United States, and until such return to obedience shall be declared by proclamation of the President, issued by virtue of an act of Congress hereafter to be passed, authorizing the same. The Enrollment bill was returned from the House' and a Committee of Conference on it appointed. The Civil Appropriation bill, and the bill providing for the construction of the Pacific Railroad, were passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the passage of the resolution to repeal the Gold act, the House took a recess until evening, when the Civil Appropriation bill was passed, and also the bill making appropriations for the erection of buildings for the Branch Mint at San Francisco. The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the Northern Route Pacific Railroad bill, and on the Central Pacific Railroad bill. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, July 2.

SENATE.—The Enrollment bill was finally passed. The bill to guarantee to States whose Governments have been usurped or overthrown a republican form of government was returned from the House with the Senate amendments disagreed to; the Senate receded from its amendments and agreed to the House bill. The Committee of Conference on the bill to encourage emigration, made a report in favor of agreeing to the House bill, with certain amendments, which strikes out, among other things, the requirement that the immigrant shall throw off his allegiance, by oath, to the country from which he comes. The report was agreed to. A bill providing for the education of engineers for the navy was passed. A large number of other acts were passed, and at three o'clock on Sunday morning the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The principal business transacted was the adoption of the report of the Committee of Conference on the Enrollment bill and the passage of a bill to further increase the revenue by imposing a special income tax.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 15, 1864-3m.

DISPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.

Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours,
JACOB BROOM,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson;—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "**C. M. Jackson**" is on the **Wrapper** of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory.

No. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS.

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle, on account of its size being much the cheaper to the consumer. See that "Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864.

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER for the Campaign until after the Presidential Election, will be furnished for sixty cents in advance.

SUBSCRIBERS, who pay their subscriptions before the 8th of July, will be charged only One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents a year. Money is very useful to us at this time, and we hope our subscribers will find it convenient to pay their subscriptions as soon as the time mentioned.

WE WILL furnish the BEDFORD INQUIRER until after the Presidential Election for Sixty cents. Now is the time to increase the circulation of the INQUIRER. No other instrumentality can be made so effective in bringing out and developing the strength of the Union party in this County as this paper.

Meeting of the Union County Committee.

A meeting of the Union County Committee appointed at the last County Convention, will be held in Bedford Borough, MONDAY, JULY ELEV'TH at One o'clock, P. M., at the Washington Hotel. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as matters of importance will be brought before the Committee.

GEO. W. RUPP.
Bedford, July 1, 1864. Chairman.

Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to Jos. PARKER, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christian Association, No. 1004 Chestnut street.

☞ The fourth of July having been duly celebrated by our hands, leaves us this week with less than the usual amount of reading matter.

NOTICE.—Episcopal service will be held (D. V.) at the Bedford Springs next Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon, at the Lutheran Church at 5 o'clock

The convocation of the Episcopal Church will assemble at the Lutheran Church on next Tuesday; at which, it is expected, Bishop Sstevens, will preside.

☞ Rev. A. C. Crissenhainer will preach in the Lutheran Church Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock.

☞ The Fourth of July was a tranquil and orderly day in this place. There was no celebration, no business, and not as much drinking as might have been expected. In the early part of the day the rumors of a rebel raid produced a little commotion.—But the telegraphic rumors ceased early in the day, we heard nothing more of the raid. At the close of the day every thing *raidish* was discredited. In Bloody Run an ice cream supper was given in the store of J. B. Williams & brother. It was largely attended and passed off very pleasantly. The proceeds were appropriated to furnishing the Parsonage of the M. E. Church.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BEDFORD COUNTY —*One Thousand Dollars in Stamps on One Deed.*—Elisha Riggs and others to the Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company 3,000 acres of land in Broad Top and Liberty townships for $500,000. This deed contains Government stamps to the amount of $1,000.

Also a deed by the Riddlesburg Improvement Company to Elisha Riggs and others for ten tracts of land in same Townships, for $350,000. This deed is stamped to the amount of $680—all placed in the Recorder's office for record.

Mr. Riggs and his associates are from New York. They contemplate large operations in coal and iron in this county.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—While prices generally have advanced, newspaper publishers have been the last to increase their prices. And in consequence of this reluctance to advance the rates, publishers of newspapers have suffered seriously in their business. But they are obliged in the end to yield to the laws of trade and submit to an advance. The New Jersey weekly papers have all been raised from $1.50 to $2.00 a week. The Huntingdon *Monitor* has advanced to $2.00. The Waynesboro' *Record*, a paper considerable smaller than ours, has advanced its rates to $2.25 a year. *The Miners Journal*, of Pottsville, is the same. The Somerset papers are $2.00 a year. If prices remain any length of time, as they now are, we shall be obliged to yield to the advance pressure.

"DAUGHTERS TO SELL."—The "Song of an American Mother," in reply to a "Song by a Lady of Fashion," both of which were published in our paper of the 24th June, was written for the Germantown *Telegraph*, and first published in that paper, from which we copied it. The song "Daughters to Sell" was credited, correctly as we suppose, to the London *Punch*. The manner of printing the "Song by an American Mother" in the *Telegraph*, led us to infer that perhaps the whole was from *Punch*. Had we known certainly, as we now do, the origin of it, we should have credited it to the Germantown *Telegraph*, a paper famous for its original good things generally, but more especially in the Horticultural and Agricultural line, on which subjects it is one of the first authorities in the country.

☞ The *Gazette* endeavors to create the impression that the Board of Enrollment was guility of partiality in its examinations. The insinuation is false. It says that there were no Democrats exempted in Bedford township. Now it happens there were several, and if there had not been any, it would only have sustained the veritable fact that the Democrats have hearkened unto its teachings and remained at home, while the Republicans who were able to go have gone. In Union township nine Democrats were exempted and two Republicans. Why not enlarge about this partiality.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 28th of June, by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, Mr. JOHN A. CESSNA, of Bedford, and Miss Minnie Keyser, of Buena Vista, Pa.

DIED.

JOHN LUTZ MONTGOMERY died June 27th, 1864, aged 17 years, 9 months and 6 days.

He was a faithful Sunday School scholar and died happy in the Saviour's love.

On the 28th of June, SALLIE PIPER, the youngest child of Samuel and Mary Tate, aged 1 year, 7 months and 26 days.

On the 31st of May, 1864, Mrs. BARBARA HILLEGASS, wife of Jacob Hillegass, of Bedford county, aged 77 years, 9 months and 28 days.

The deceased was for many years a member of the German Reformed Church. In social intercouse she was courteous and affable, and her conversation was characterized by great prudence, charity and Christian benevolence. Hence she was not only the light and joy of a happy home, but she stood high in the esteem of all who knew her. Her last moments were peaceful. She had a steadfast trust in Jesus and confidingly committed her soul into His hands. As the morning sun was struggling through the clouds that gathered above her native hills, her sun of life went down, but only to rise again in the unclouded splendor of an eternal day. A large concourse of relatives and friends followed her remains to their last resting place. The funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Skiles of Schellsburg.

"For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him."

HEADQUARTERS 55TH REG. P. P.
IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, VA.
June 25, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:

Thinking a short communication from this quarter might interest some of the readers of your valuable paper, and more especialy those who have friends in this regiment, I shall give a short sketch of the operations of the regiment since our return from Cold Harbor. We reached Point of Rocks on the Appomattox on the evening of June, 14th. After landing and taking supper, we spread our tents upon the ground, and covering ourselves with our Indian-rubber blankets we were soon enwrapt in that sweet repose which none knows better how to appreciate than the weary soldier.

At 2 o'clock A. M., June 15th we received orders to be ready to move at a moments notice. At daylight we took up the line of march crossing on the Pontoons, to the south side of the river and moving in the direction of Petersburg. Our Division, the 2nd, moved direct toward Petersburg, while the first moved off to the left. The object of this was not then understood by us, but was afterwards fully and satisfactorily developed. Skirmishers were thrown out and we moved forward slowly and cautiously; our Brigade taking the advance. We came up with the enemy's skirmishers at 9 o'clock A. M., and drove them about two miles, or until we were within range of the enemy's batteries, and in sight of Petersburg. Here we halted and lay in line of battle until near sundown, when the First Division commanded by Brig. Gen. Brooks came around our left and flanking the enemy's right, drove them from their works.—The whole of their first line was then in our possession. Fifteen pieces of artillery, two hundred and fourteen Prisoners together with three or four colors and quite a number of small arms were captured.

Night set in, and all the troops of the 18th Corps Bivouacked for the night except the 55 P. V. and the 23rd Mass. Vols, which were deployed in front of our lines as pickets. The next day June 16th, everything was quiet until near sundown when we received the order to advance and engage the enemy. We moved forward until within two hundred yards of the enemy's second line of works and held our position under a heavy fire till 10 o'clock P. M., when we were withdrawn and went into camp for the night. The 2nd Division rested on the 17th; On the night of the 17th the enemy evacuated his 2nd line on our front and left.

At early dawn on the 18th we again received orders to advance. But orders come generally a few hours previous to moving. So it was this time; we did not get started till about 8 o'clock A. M., moved slowly and halted at intervals, still following our skirmishers, and still looking for decisive orders.—Such orders came at last; we were ordered forward in a charge under the most terrific fire. Our brave boys fell thick and fast, but they still pushed stubbornly on, and established a new line nearly a quarter of a mile nearer Petersburg. Here despite the heavy fire of the enemy, we went to work and entrenched ourselves and held the position. The loss of the 55th in that charge alone was 95. The other regiments engaged suffered proportionally. At daylight the next morning June 19th we were relieved by fresh troops and moved back to the 2nd line where we remained until 9 o'clock P. M., when we marched back across the Appomattox and rested on the 20th. On the 21st we recrossed the river and moved up to the front where the regiment is still lying. Nothing of importance going on in front now. We are in full view of Petersburg. The City is at our mercy, and could be blown to atoms by our batteries; but Gen. Grant's object does not seem to be to destroy, but to capture.

Enclosed I send you a list of the Causialities of Co. H. since coming to Virginia and also a congratulating order issued by Gen. Stannard, Previous to his taking leave of this Brigade to take command of the First Division.

Yours &c.,
JAS. H. MILLER.

LIST OF CAUSIALITIES IN Co. H. 55TH REGT. P. V.

Cyrus Anthony private Wounded at Chesterfield Va. May 9th 1864. Jacob Fidler private Wounded at Chesterfield Va. May 9th 1864. John Ornts Private wounded at Chesterfield Va. May 9th 1864.—Benjamin Trott private wounded at Chesterfiebd Va. May 9th 1864. John Kessler private wounded at Half Way Station Va. May 13th 1864. John H. Riseling private wounded at Half Way Station Va. May 13th 1864. Charles Jackson private wounded at Half Way Station Va. May 13th 1864. John C. Ealy corpl. wounded at Drury's Bluff Va. May 15th 1864. Solomon H. Miller sergt. missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. Henry Lemon corpl. wounded at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. Isaac Sholl private wounded at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. Charles Stickler private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. Samuel King private missing at Drury's Bluff may 16th. Phillip Adams private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. Henry Anderson private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 19th. John Bahney private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. Henry W. Bridaham private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May Simon Beavet private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. Frederick Goodman private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. William H. Hand private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. Augustus J. Long private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. William Moyer private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. John Mars private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. Levi Meyers private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. James Mitchell private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. Benjamin Radabaugh private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. Edward Schlothain private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. William O. Shader private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. Jacob J. Shaffer private missing at Drury's Bluff Va. May 16th. Samuel Statler private wounded at Foster's Plantation Va May 19th. Abraham Darr sergt. killed at Cold Harbor Va. June 3rd. Allen Slick private killed at Cold Harbor Va. June 3d. Daniel A. Hess corpl. wounded at Cold Harbor Va. June 3d. Samuel S. Moyer private wounded at Cold Harbor Va. June 3d. Adam Fraunfelder private wounded at Cold Harbor Va. June 3d. Eli Renninger private wounded at Cold Harbor Va. June 3d. William N. Amick corpl. wounded at Cold Harbor Va. June 4th. Charles M. Davis private killed at Cold Haraor Va. June 5th. Henry Hillegas private wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 15th. George H Summers private killed in Front of Petersburg Va. June 16th. William H. Croyle private wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 16th. David L. Daugherty private wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 16th. Chas. Jackson private wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 16th. Isaac Ream private wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 16th.—John A. Livingston capt. wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 18th. James H. Miller lieut. wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 18th. William M. Amick sergt. wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 18th. Henry H. Darr corpl. wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 18th. Walter E. Garlinger private wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 18th. Jesse Geller private wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 18th. George W. Harbaugh private wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 18th. John Hillegas private wounded in Front of Petersburg Va June 18th. David Miller private wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 18th. Isaac Sholl private wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 18th. John S. Lesher private wounded in Front of Petersburg Va. June 18th. total 55.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO THE YOUNG OR OLD.

Male or Female, if you have been suffering from a habit indulged in by the YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES, which causes so many alarming symtoms. It unfits them for Marriage, and is the Greatest Evil which can befall MAN OR WOMAN. See symtoms enumerated in Advertisement, and if you are a sufferer, cut out the Advertisement and send for it at once. Delays are dangerous. Ask for Helmbold's take no other. Cure guarranted.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations. [jy1-1m.

$10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL THE "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Evelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars; and other information. Also, one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to AGENTS. Send Stamp for Circular.

WEIR & CO.,
43 South Third Street, Phila.
June 17, 1863-3m.

☞ A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but, as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IF ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found.

See Advertisement.

For Sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. [june3,'64:] [1m.

BEDFORD CEMETERY.

HOLDERS of lots in Bedford Cemetery are notified that their deeds are ready for delivery, and are requested to call on H. Nichodemus, Esq., and lift them.

C. N. HICKOK,
June 10, 1854-3t. Secretary.

ALLEGHANY SEMINARY,
MALE AND FEMALE.

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Penna.
J. W. HUGHES, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence Thursday, August the 8th.

The pleasant location, the morality of the place and the low rate of boarding, render this Institution desirable for students.

Boarding, with furnished room, $2.00 per week.
Tuition in English branches, $4.25 per Quarter.
For further information address

J. W. HUGHES,
July 8, 1864-tf. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Letters Remaining Unclaimed in the Post Office at Bedford, Penna., First July, 1864.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for *'advertised letters,'* give the date of this list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Free delivery of letters by carriers, at the residences of owners, in cities and large towns, may be secured by observing the following rules:

1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the post office and State.
2. Head letters with the writer's post office and State, street and number, sign them plainly with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.
3. Letters to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked, in the lower left-hand corner, with the word 'Transient.'
4. Place the postage stamp on the upper-right hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

N. B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed with the writers name, post office, and State, across the the left-hand end of envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual prepaid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.—Sec. 23, Law of 1863.

Brannam, Daniel	Lyons, Rebeckey Mrs 2
Black Thomas	Litzinger Wm.
Burns J. A.	Long Sarah E. Mrs.
Bequeath William Harn	Layton Sarah Mrs
Borland Susan Miss	Lape Mary Ann Mrs.
Barns Sarah E. Miss	Mayfair Nathaniel
Bates Tillie Mrs.	Miller Frances Miss
Carpenter S. B.	Miller & Lynch
Coin Patrick	McDonald Sarah Mrs.
Coughman Rachel Mrs.	Miller Lizzie Miss
Clark C. A.	Magill J. B.
Clark Mary A. Miss	Miller William
Corl Michael	Mellugh John
Douglas Robert	Naugle Mary Miss
Diehl Joel	Noble J. W.
Dsick Devore	Plank John G.
Dennis Mr.	Russell William
Diver Adam	Reed Isaac
Edwards Barbara E. Miss	Soulsby George
English George W.	Stoffer William
Earnest Addam	Shriner Phillip
Green Genl.	Spies Jacob Gluiwen (Gen.)
Grove George W.	Sharwood Dendy
Guness G. M.	Shank Hiram
Holenger Fanny Miss 2	Suton Harry
Hutz L. G.	Skinner Daniel
Honman Catharine Mrs.	Shauler John
Horton Thos. W.	Tomkins Lucing Miss
Heroy Rev. P. B.	Tralich Ellen Miss 2
Holderbaum John	Tibbetts Henry
Johnson Julia Miss	Williams Marpet
Johnson Amanda Miss	Wilson Mary Miss
Kay Capt. H. C.	Wack Thomas
Keller Samon	Unger John W
Kinzay Caroline Miss	Zray Sophia Miss

Persons calling for letters on the above list will please say they are 'advertised.'

WILLIAM KISER, P. M.
Bedford, July 8, 1864-1t.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

J. W. Dickerson, Principal.
H. W. Fisher, Assistant Principal.

THE COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL will begin in Bedford, on MONDAY, AUGUST 8th. Arrangements have been made to offer the Teachers of the County the best possible advantages.

BOARDING, $2,25 per Week.

Teachers will be charged a Tuition fee, barely enough to defray necessary expenses. Others will be charged from $5,00 to $6,00, according to branches pursued.

June 24, 1864-tf.

ALLEGHANY.
Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13,

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co. Pa.
mar. 18 1864—tf.

Notice.

THE undersigned having associated with himself in the Mercantile Business, his brother, SAMUEL D. WILLIAMS, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. Persons having accounts standing thereon, will please call and settle the same without delay.

J. B. WILLIAMS.
Bloody Run, May 13, 1864-tf.

Going, Gone!

THE undersigned, having taked AUCTIONEER AND SALE LICENSE, is now ready to cry Sales on the most reasonable terms.

WILIAM LASHLEY,
may6,'64-4m. Elbinsville, Pa.

MANHOOD: How Lost, how Restored, Just published, a new addition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of *Spermatorrhœa*, or seminel Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, *Impotency*, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also *Consumption, Epilepsy*, and *Fits*, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 **Bowery, New York**, Post-Office box 4586.
June 17,'64-tf.

Wanted.

500 CORDS CHESTNUT-OAK BARK.
[may13] S. & W. SHUCK.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry Twp, Bedford County, dec'd., will be sold at Public Out-cry, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, the 20th of AUGUST, 1864,

All the following described Real Estate viz: all that certain Farm, or Tract of Land, in said Township, late the Mansion Property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Replogle, John Potter's heirs and others, CONTAINING EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under Fence—balance well Timbered, with a Good Two and a half Story DWELLING HOUSE with Basement Story. A large BANK BARN, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good APPLE ORCHARD, and plenty of fresh running Water upon the premises.

☞ Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale by

DAVID O. HOOVER,
MOSES H DETWILER.
New Enterprise, July 1, 1864-ts.

FROM THE PRESS OF
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

I

Every Owner of Horses Should Possess a Copy of Mr. Mayhew's Invaluable Book.,

JUST PUBLISHED:

MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED

Horse Management,

Containing descriptive remarks upon the Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stalls; likewise a plain account of the Situation, Nature and Value of the various Points; together with comments on Grooms, Dealers, Breeders, Breakers and Trainers; also on Carriages and Harness. Embellished with more than 400 Engravings from original designs made expressly for this Work.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. V. S., Author of "The Illustrated Horse Doctor." One Vol. 8vo.

II.

A Companion to the Illustrated Horse Management.

NEW EDITION.

THE

ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR.

Being an accurate and detailed account, accompanied by more than 400 pictorial representations characteristic to the various diseases to which the Equine race are subjected; together with the latest mode of treatment, and all the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.—By Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S., author of several Works on Veterinary Art.

[From the London Globe.]

Every gentleman who possesses or cares for horses would do well to keep this book in his house. Mr. Mayhew's treatment of the worst diseases to which horses are liable is very clearly laid down and the method of keeping horses well and to a prolonged old age, is that of nature, of common sense.

[From the Era.]

No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mahew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished.—His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practiced writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional localities, while, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humor as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that "The Illustrated Horse Doctor" is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an essential charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathizes with the noble animal which he describes . . . We at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible; informing, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse doctor, yet the work of all others for the book shelves in every gentleman's sanctum. . . . We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation.

☞ Either of the above books will be sent by mail on receipt of $3.

III

MARK'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia; or, Incidents and Scenes on the Battle-Fields and in Richmond. Illustrated with numerous engravings. By Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., Chaplain of the 63rd Pennsylvania Regiment.—12mo. Price $1,50.

IV.

WICKERSHAM'S

SCHOOL ECONOMY.

A treatise on the preparation, organization, employments, governments and authorities of schools.

BY JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM, A. M.

Principal Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Pa. 15mo. $1,25.

[From the Mass. Teacher.]

We heartily invite the readers of the *Teacher* to examine this excellent volume, believing that it will tend to hasten the time when teaching will be recognized as a profession, and the teacher be as fitted for his work as to command the respect of the wise and good.

[From the Com. School Journal.]

This is an excellent book and we welcome it as a valuable addition to the limited lists of works for teachers.—It was written by an earnest and experienced teacher—by one whose heart is in the great work of Education. It is full of useful hints, suggestions and directions, and no true teacher can read it without profit. We sincerely thank Prof. Wickersham for the preparation of this work. It will be good wherever it may be circulated.

V.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Annals of the army of the Cumberland, comprising Biographics, Descriptions of Departments, Accounts of Expeditions, Skirmishes and Battles; also its Police Record of Spies, Smugglers, and prominent Rebel Emissaries, together with Anecdotes, Incidents, Reminiscences, etc., and Official Reports of the Battle of Stone River. By an Officer. Illustrated with numerous Steel Portraits, Engravings and Maps. 8vo. $3.

The above works will be sent by mail on receipt of the published price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, Philadelphia.
July 1, 1864-5t.

THE OLD FLAG.!

A CAMPAIGN PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE, devoted to the Election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, UNION and FREEDOM, and *the Right of Suffrage to our Brave Soldiers*, will be issued on the 21st of July, and weekly thereafter until the full returns of the Presidential Election can be given, from the office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburg, Pa.

THE OLD FLAG will contain Portraits of Lincoln, Johnson and other Eminent men; Maps of Battles and Battlefields, and will urge relentless war upon Copperheads until their decisive defeat in November next. It will be a neatly printed paper of twenty columns.

TERMS--Cash in Advance.

One Copy	50 cts.
10 Copies to one address	$4 50
20 " " "	8 00
30 " " "	10 00
50 " " "	15 00

And at the same rate (30 cents per copy) for any number over fifty.

☞ Let every earnest Union man at once commence to raise a club for his immediate neighborhood, so that all the numbers can be secured.

☞ The first number will contain a Portrait of President Lincoln, and the second will contain a Portrait of Andrew Johnson. Address

M'CLURE & STONER,
June 24-3t. *Chambersburg, Pa.*

O YES! ANOTHER O YES!

THE undersigned have entered into a Partnership in the

AUCTIONEERING AND SALE-CRYING

Business, and take pleasure in offering their services to their old friends and the public generally. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

ISAAC MILLER,
DAVID T. AKE.
Pleasantville, June 10, 1864-3t.

NEW GOODS
AT
OAK HALL!
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Mozambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS AND GAITERS,
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS, &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles.

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.
Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED!

WE are now receiving at "*Cheap Corner*," a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and examine our stock of

CALICOES	BALMORALS
DELAINS,	HOOP-SKIRTS,
ALAPACAS	RIBBONS,
SHAWLS,	CUFFS & COLLARS,
HATS,	HEAD NETS,
VAILS,	COMBS,
HOSIERY,	TRIMMINGS.

GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
JEANS,	PANTS,
SATINETTS,	VESTS,
CASSIMERES,	BOOTS
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SUSPENDERS,
MUSLINS,	SHIRTS,
DRILLS,	NE'K TIES

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
SPICES,
ALL KINDS.

Tobacco and Segars.

Congress, Flounder, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Segars.

☞ Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864-tf.

NEW GOODS
AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
Call and See Them.

June 10, 1864-tf.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Bedford Township, on the 1st of June inst.,

TWO MULES;

One a Bay, with white spot on the right side of the throat—blind of the left eye, and supposed to be about six years old. The other, Dun colored, with ring-bone on right hind foot, and the letters "U. S." branded on the right shoulder and the letter "C" branded on the left shoulder, supposed to be about seven years old. No other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM FETTER.
June 10'64-3t.

Legal Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that the undersigned having filed his account on the Estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St Clair Township, dec'd, will apply to the Orphans Court, at August term, for a discharge.

GEO. D. KAUFFMAN,
July 1, 1864-2t. Admr. of Henry Kauffman, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Ann Maria Barbara Hillegas, late of Harrison township, Bedford county, deceased.

All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER R. HILLEGAS,
JACOB B. HILLEGAS,
July 1, 1864-6t* *Administrators.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the Estate of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodbury Township, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH S. ELDER.
WM. S. ELDER,
June 24, '64-6t* *Administrators.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned Auditor, appointed to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Thomas Fisher, Administrator of Catharine Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, Bedford County, Pa., dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on *Monday, the 11th day of July, A. D.* 1864, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper

E. M. ALSIP,
June 17,-2t. *Auditor.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Alex. Gilson, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WALTER B. GILSON,
June 10'64-6t*. JOHN BROWN, *Adm'rs.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber, on the Estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY WHETSTONE,
Monroe twp., June 10,'64-6t. *Administrator.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Penna., to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John B. Fluck, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Fluck, late of Hopewell township, deceased, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend at his office, in Bedford, on *Wednesday, the 14th of June, next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.

June 3'64-2t. J. R. DURBORROW.

ADMINISTRTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of the Borough of Schellsburg, upon the estate of John Kulp, late of Schellsburg, dec'd, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DUNCAN McVICKER,
may 27, 1864-6t*. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, on the Estate of John Riley, late of West Providence township, dec'd. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement,

J. E. RILEY,
May 13,'64-6t. REBECCA RILEY.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of the within Fi Fa's. to me directed, there will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on *Saturday, the 16th day of July*, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, and interest of Jeremiah Smith, in the following TRACT OF LAND, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, Penna. containing EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less: about Fifty acres cleared, adjoining lands of Joseph Smith, Lewis Miller, John Cavender, and others, with a Log House, Barn, &c., thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jeremiah Smith.

ALSO,

The following LOT OF GROUND, situate in the village of Stonerstown, Bedford county, Penna., Fronting about 110 feet and extending back about 200 feet to an Alley adjoining lot of Hoover's heirs on the East, and by an Alley on the West. Having thereon erected a Two-Story Frame HOUSE, 55 feet by 35, a frame Stable and Log Wash-House. Also, a vacant Lot of Ground in the said Village, fronting on Main street, 55 feet, and extending back 200 feet to an Alley, adjoining Lot of Joseph Crissman's heirs on the West, and an Alley on the East. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Tricker.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, June 17, '64-ts. *Sheriff.*

Notice of Inquest.

BY Virtue of a writ of Partition and Valuation, issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, and to me directed, as Sheriff of said county. I will hold an Inquest upon the Real Estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, dec'd., who died intestate, on the premises, on the *22nd day of July, next*,. Said Real Estate, consisting of One Tract of Land, situate in Juniata township, Bedford County, containing 330 acres, more or less, with a Brick and Log House, Bank Barn and Stable thereon erected, and about 160 acres cleared. That the children and heirs and all persons interested therein are notified to attend if they think proper, at the time and place before ment

News and Other Items.

RAIN is wanted in Nashville, Tenn. It is hot there—97 degrees.

BOSTON COMMON has been presented with a pair of swans.

THE heat in Havana is intense. Yellow fever has appeared.

DURING seventy-two hours last week, 4441 immigrants arrived at New York from Europe.

FRANK BUTLER, a recruit in NewYork, was shot on Monday evening, while trying to escape. Two others were wounded.

FIVE thousand dollars has been appropriated to the New London navy-yard by the Connecticut Legislature.

The Pittsburg sanitary Fair, including contributons, has realized for the Sanitary Commission $335,501 61.

MAJOR RODMAN, commanding the Watertown arsenal, has completed an iron gun carraige for his twenty inch gun, which weighs 40,000 pounds.

A BOSTON company has purchased three thousand acres of Missouri pine lands for the manufacture of turpentine.

THE Washington monument has funds enough in its treasury to justify the early resumption of work. The monument is now one hundred and eighty-five feet high.

SUSAN W. SHEPHERD died in Troy, N. Y. last week, from taking gelseminum instead of geranium, through the mistake of the prescribing physician.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Convention meets in Altoona on Tuesday, August 2, and will continue its sessions until the next Thursday evening.

J. H. MCINTIRE was captured and hung at Kingston by the rebels, a few days since, as a Federal spy. He was one of the principal scouts of the army of the Cumberland, and a native of Inidana.

THE Patterson (N. J.) works will have contributed fifty locomotives to the government by the first of July. They are for Tennessee and Georgia rail-roads.

The great government sale of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores by public auction, at Springfield, Mass., on the armory grounds, last Wednesday, was well attended. The aggregate sale amount to $120,000.

A WOUNDED soldier lately said "Gen. Grant is the best fighter and general the Army of the Potomac ever seen. He will fight the rebels until he hasn't a man left, if necessary, and then take off his coat and whip them all himself."

EIGHT gentlemen captured ten thousand trout, in one week's fishing at Kettle creek, Pennsylvania.—They rejected all under six inches in length and retained thirty-one hundred and forty-two. They caught one hundred and fifty-five in one spot.

SEVERAL grey-headed old men above sixty and lads from fourteeen to sixteen years of age have been captured carrying muskets in front of Petersburg within a few days. They all witness that they were impressed into the service.

COLD WATER is a determined foe to fevers, agues and consumption. Bathing in it is, therefore, highly recommended. In London a portion of the Serpentine is set apart for the use of the public, where, in a single evening, seven thousand persons take advantage of the privilege.

THE family of Martin Pix was poisoned on Sunday, at Ireland Station. on the Allegheny Valley Rail road, by drinking coffee made of water which had been standing in the house. It is supposed that arsenic was dropped in the water from the outside, through a broken window pane.

THOSE aliens who will not become citizen are losing the rights of citizenship. Within a few days two workmen in the sailmakers' department of the Washington navy-yard, five in the masons', one in the ship carpenter's, one in the constructing engineers', three in the blacksmiths', and seven in the laborers' department, have been discharged for being aliens and not willing to become citizens.

BRIGADIER GENERAL PAYNE last week killed twenty-five bushwhackers and murderers in middle Tennessee. Nine were shot in the public square of Lynchburg, and several at Fayettsville. Massey, brigadier general of the rebels, and commander of all guerrilla forays in middle Tennessee, was included in the number. This treatment will lessen the robberies and assassinations there and elsewere.

THE Berks and Chester Railroad, between Birdsboro' and Downington, is now commenced. A corps of engineers are running the line, and laborers will follow them immediatly. The road will connect with the Reading by a bridge over the Schuylkill, fifty yards above the present bridge. The line will pass up Hay Creek Valley, and at Downingtown connect with a road leading to New Castle on the Delaware.

A CARGO OF PETROLEUM BURNED.—A Baltimore correspondent writes: "Our harbor has been on fire for the last twenty-four hours—literally on fire. The surface of the water for thousands of square yards has been a perfect flame, caused by the destruction of the Itallian ship Juliana, which took fire while lying at the wharf and loading with petroleum. She had on board one thousand eight hundred barrels, and had to be towed over to the opposite side of the basin to save the surrounding property. As the barrels would burst, the oil spread over the water in a flame. Thousands assembled to witness the beautiful sight."

ABOUT MOTHS.—Many a lady, on taking out her furs the past winter, noticed the hairs falling out, and, on examining the skins themselves, found them perforated with small holes. These holes are cut by the moth, an insect whose habits every lady should know all about. Naturalists tell us that the moth is the larva of a family of insects called *Timea*. Its winged life begins in the spring, and lasts only a few months. It is small, and of a light brown color. After fluttering around a short time, it finds a mate, when the happy pair go to housekeeping and to rearing up a family. The female creeps into crack and crevices, into closets and clothes' presses, under the edges of carpets, wherever woolen or furs are stored away, and there she lays her eggs. The parents soon die. In a fortnight the eggs hatch out into light-colored caterpillars, about a quarter or half an inch long. They begin to gnaw upon whatever they can find to make nests of. It is in doing this that so many carpets, so much upholstering, and so many furs are punctured.

In winter they lie torpid. In spring the chrysalis gives birth to the winged insect, which again begins the circle of pairing and egglaying, as its parents had done before. Now, as moths lay their eggs mostly in June, that evidently is the best time for making an onslaught among them. Take out every article of fur or woolen, give a thorough shaking and whipping, a long exposure to hot sun, if practicable, and another dressing with the switch before storing them. Put salt and Scotch snuff under the edges of the carpets. Fumigate the closets and drawers with tobacco. On returning the articles to their places put small branches of cedar or distribute little packages of camphor gum among them.—*American Agriculturalist.*

LOOK OUT FOR THE

PATENT SELF-FASTENING STEEL COLLAR.

AN application for a Patent being now pending in the United States Patent Office for an improved construction of Steel and other Metallic Collars, invented by the undersigned, which article, when put upon the market, cannot but

Supercede all Metallic Collars now in Use,

I have concluded to

CLOSE OUT MY PRESENT STOCK

of Steel Collars, amounting to several thousand dozens, and embracing

The American Steel Colllar,
(my own make,) and
Atkinson's English Steel Collar,
(the article advertized by Mr. WARD,) at the uniform price of

FIFTY CENTS EACH!

Postage extra, 15 cents each Collar. Sizes, from 13 to 17 inches. Styles:

SQUARE OR ROUNDED CHOKERS,
SQUARE OR ROUNDED TURNOVERS, and
STANDING AND TURNOVER COMBINED.

The Trade supplied at a Discount of 20 per cent. from the lowest Wholesale prices mentioned in my circular of March last.

Address OTTO ERNST,
Corner Bowery & Canal St., New York.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

Patent Self-Fastening Steel Collar!

June 19, 1863.

THE ROUND TABLE,

THE GREAT NATIONAL PAPER,

Pubilshed in New York Every Week.

THE ROUND TABLE has now become an established success, and is everywhere recognized as the leading journal of the land for literary and art news, and for free and impartial criticism.

It has a great variety of matter in each number. There is always

Something for the Family,
For the Professional Man,
For the Soldier,
For the Merchant,
For the Student,

For Every Good Citizen.

WHAT IS SAID OF

THE ROUND TABLE.

"Polished, dignified and scholarly."—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

"Full of life and spirit, and marked by a pervading elevation, independence and intellectuality."—*Publishers' Circular.*

"The ability, fearlessness and independence of this new weekly periodical will give it a strong hold upon public favor,"—*Boston Journal.*

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"Unsurpassed by any weekly journal in this or any other country.—*New York Express.*

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"Shows much ability and independence."—*Boston Recorder.*

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"Beautifully printed, and contains a list of contributions which vies with those of our best monthly magazines."—*New York Evening Post.*

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"Has already made a position for itself. Its spirit is independent, and its influence good."—*Evangelist.*

"Its leaders on national affairs, and its letters on art, are probably not surpassed in carefulness of statement and diction by the best specimens of the kind in the older reviews."—*Boston Transcript.*

"We wish it could be read by every man in the country, be his politics what they may."—*Boston Courier.*

"Dignified, calm and temperate."—*N. Y. Tablet.*

"Able, dignified, lively and readable."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

"Ably conducted."—*Hartford Times.*

"Able, thoughtful and discriminating."—*Hartford Press.*

"Has fully established its claim on the public confidence and patronage."—*National Intelligencer.*

"Thoroughly loyal in politics, sound and orthodox in religion, without being devoted to the interest of any party, sect or church."—*Geneva* (N. Y.) *Courier.*

THE ROUND TABLE

Has received general welcome throughout the country among all good citizens, of whatever party or creed.

It is Sent to Subscribers at the Following Rates:

Six Months, - - - - $2 50
One Year, - - - - - 5 00

Each number contains at least twelve pages of reading matter, splendidly printed, on the best of paper. To add to the comfort of readihg it, as well as for its preservation, a Portfolio File has been manufactured, which will be furnished to subscribers at cheap rates.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES.

Subscriptions must be accompanied with the money. Address all communications to

THE ROUND TABLE,
116 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

June 3'64-tf.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE

FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF

Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

Bedford, May 20, '64-1y. *Agent.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, they have now open and ready for sale,

A LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

of Six Months; interest added in **All Cases,** after an account is due and not closed by Note.

Buying For Cash!

THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Julia Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary, Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.

Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES

AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our

WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL

COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

SECTION 2. There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of [L. S.] the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S

CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis. Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is; to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.

Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO., *Philadelphia.*

jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST

$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institutien is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

july 3, 1863—zz.

ICE CREAM

And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

April 29, 1864.

NOTICE.

The undersigned acknowledge that they did Jonathan Reighard wrong in giving credence to the report of his having taken corn from George Dibert, and disavow any intention of charging him with stealing.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, FREDERICK KOONTZ,
Witness. JACOB FETTER.

April 22, 1864—c.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspepties can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS

IN

HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Spragues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.

apr. 22, 1864—tf.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

Yours truly,
T. H. ROBINSON,
Pastor N. S. Presbyterian Church.

HARRISBURG, Jan., 1864.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses.

Yours, &c.,
JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 20th, 1864.

NEW GOODS

AT

THE BARGAIN STORE OF

G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands. Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING ANDLACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF

MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

NEW FIRM!

The Rebellion Played Out!

PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods. Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All descriptions of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.

march 18, 1864—tf

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor,* find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decreptitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant,* being mnnufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HEMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT

OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled